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UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES
Recommendation by the Executive Director
Assistance to the Government of Morocco
Support for a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance:	$17 million, of which $12 million is to be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to $5 million may be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not the case, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.
Estimated value of the Government's contribution:	To be determined
Duration:	Five years
Estimated starting date:	January 1992
Executing agencies:	Government of Morocco United Nations International Labour Organisation (ILO) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Health Organization (WHO) National and International NGOs
Government co-ordinating agency:	Ministry of State in charge of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation

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91-09389

MOROCCO

Demographic facts

Population Total (000)	
Total	25,139
Males	12,583
Females	12,556
Sex ratio (/100 females)	100.2
Urban	12,180
Rural	12,959
Per cent urban	48.5
Population in year 2000 (000)	31,366
Functional age groups (%)	
Young child: 0-4	15.0
Child: 5-14	25.7
Youth: 15-24	20.2
Elderly: 60+	5.9
65+	3.6
Women: 15-49	24.0
Median age (years)	19.3
Dependency ratios: total	79.5
(/100) Aged 0-14	73.0
Aged 65+	6.5
Agricultural population density (/hectare of arable land)	1.1
Population density (/sq. km.)	56
Average annual change (000)	
Population increase	627
Births	847
Deaths	219
Net migration	0
Annual population total (% growth)	2.35
Urban	3.82
Rural	0.87
Crude birth rate (/1000)	3.17
Crude death rate (/1000)	8.2
Net migration rate (/1000)	0.0
Total fertility rate (/woman)	4.20
Gross reproduction rate (/woman)	2.05
Net reproduction rate (/woman)	1.78
Infant mortality rate (/1000)	68
Life expectancy at birth (years)	
Males	61.6
Females	65.0
Both sexes	63.3
GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988)	830

Sources: Population density on arable land is derived from two publications issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: FAO Production Yearbook 1985 and World-wide Estimates and Projections of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Population Segments 1950-2025, ESS/MIS/86/2; gross national production per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1990. Figures for population, total population by sex, population by age group, age indicators, urban-rural population, and population density (/sq. km.) refer to the year 1990; figures for average annual change, rate of annual change, and fertility and mortality are the five-year averages for 1990-1995. These data are from the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, World population prospects: 1988.

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I. SUMMARY

1. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) proposes to support a comprehensive programme in the amount of $17 million, of which $12 million would be committed from UNFPA's regular resources, over a five-year period, starting January 1992, to assist the Government of Morocco in achieving its population and development objectives. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to $5 million may be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA would seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

2. The proposed fourth UNFPA programme of assistance is based on the findings and recommendations of the Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) mission which visited Morocco in October 1990. The mission was undertaken in close collaboration with government officials, concerned United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and multilateral and bilateral donors. The proposed programme is closely linked to government objectives and strategies as elaborated in the Five-year National Development Plan (1988-1992) and the new development plan (1992-1996) under preparation.

3. The overall objectives of the programme are to contribute to the Government's efforts to improve the social and economic conditions of its population, particularly the rural population; improve the quality of and access to maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) services and ensure greater contraceptive continuation rates; and improve the knowledge and understanding by the population of the importance of better health (especially for women and children), improved literacy and the sustainable use of the country's natural resources. Emphasis would be placed on the interrelationship between population growth, its distribution and the environment.

4. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, would be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Plan of Action; that is, that population policies should be consistent with internationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (para. 14 (d)); that respect for human life is basic to all human societies (para. 14 (e)); and that all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children, and to have the information, education and means to do so (para. 14 (f)).

II. BACKGROUND

5. According to national estimates confirmed by United Nations projections, the Moroccan population in 1990 was approximately 25 million people. According to national projections prepared in 1986, the population would reach 35.5 million (high variant) or 33.3 million (medium variant) by the year 2000. Preliminary results of the National Demographic Survey (1986-1988) indicate that the population is growing at a rate of 2.4 per cent annually and that 43.4 per cent of the total population lives in urban areas; 41.4 per cent of the population are aged 14 or younger, and life expectancy is 65.5 years (63.8 for men and 67.1 for women), with significant rural-urban differences. In 1982, the total fertility rate was over 5.5 children per woman but had declined to below 4.5 in 1987. The principal contributing factors to this fertility decline are the substantial rise in the age at first marriage for women, from 17.3 years in 1960 to 24 years in 1987, and the rapid increase in contraceptive prevalence, which rose from 19 per cent in 1980 to 36 per cent in 1987. While the total fertility rate fell below 3 in urban areas, it was still 6 in rural areas in 1987. Infant mortality and mortality rates for children 1 to 5 years of age have declined during the past 25 years from 150 per 1,000 to 73 per 1,000 and 75 to 31 per 1,000, respectively. Maternal mortality is estimated at over 400 per 100,000 live births.

6. Morocco's high population growth rate has been accompanied by population redistribution resulting from internal migratory movements largely directed towards small and medium-sized cities. The preliminary results of the 1986-1988 National Demographic Survey show that in one year approximately 915,000 persons migrated within the country; 41 per cent of this population moved from rural to urban areas, and 32 per cent from one urban area to another. The survey also indicated that, in 1987, 71,000 people left the country and 32,000 returned.

7. Women constitute 51.1 per cent of the population. There are 10.5 per cent more women than men in the 15-59 age group owing to long-term emigration of men. Marriage is universal but unstable, and 17.2 per cent of all households are headed by women. In 1986, 35 per cent of the economically active population were women, most of them, however, in low-salaried positions. The 1982 census estimated that 77.9 per cent of the female population 10 years or older were illiterate as opposed to 51 per cent for males; 57.6 per cent of women in urban areas and 94.6 per cent of women in rural areas are illiterate. In 1986, primary school enrolment for girls was estimated at 62 per cent compared to 92 per cent for boys. Among illiterate women the average age at first marriage is 20.3 years, while the average age for women with seven or more years of education is 25.9 years.

8. During the 1970s and 1980s, Morocco's economy was greatly affected by the world-wide economic fluctuations. In the 1980s, the country adopted a structural adjustment policy consisting of the elimination of most price controls and trade monopolies, reduction in consumer subsidies, and increases in the price of agricultural products. The gross domestic product (GDP) averaged a growth rate of 5.6 per cent for the 1985-1988 period. External debt servicing requires 40 per cent of export earnings. In 1987, the gross national product (GNP) increased by 1.2 per cent while the population growth was 2.4 per cent. Poverty levels estimated by the World Bank remain high. This situation is particularly critical in the southern rural areas. Unemployment reached 16.3 per cent in cities in 1989, with underemployment affecting 23.2 per cent of the rural population in 1986.

9. Family planning in Morocco has a long tradition of official support and with particularly encouraging results since the beginning of the 1980s, when the Government made modifications in its health strategy and increased resources for family planning and primary health care. Nonetheless, there is a discrepancy between contraceptive prevalence, estimated at 36 per cent, and the almost universal knowledge (97.8 per cent as reported by the 1987 Moroccan Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)) of at least one modern method of family planning. According to the DHS, only 25 per cent of women received a minimum of one prenatal consultation prior to their last birth, and only 26 per cent of births were assisted by a trained health professional. Here too, wide variations were reported for urban and rural areas in prenatal care -- 48.2 per cent in urban as opposed to 12.6 per cent in rural areas. Assistance at birth was 56.2 per cent in urban versus 10.6 per cent in rural areas.

10. Government concern for population issues began with Morocco's Independence in 1956. In 1960, Morocco carried out its first national population census. The following year it undertook a multiround survey that lasted until 1963. Then in 1966, His Majesty the King of Morocco signed the United Nations Population Declaration. Although the Government has not adopted an explicit population policy, it gives high priority to population problems. Successive development plans have given consideration to population issues and policies as initiated by the 1973-1977 Development Plan, where a comprehensive approach to population issues was espoused through actions in the sectors of health, housing, environment, national and regional development, education and employment, and in the creation of the Population Division within the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and of the Centre for Demographic Research Studies (CERED) in the Ministry of Planning. This integration of demographic variables in development planning is continuing in the 1992-1996 development plan currently under preparation. This plan is expected to focus primarily on rural development; environmental protection; improvement in the quality of life; establishment of an integrated social statistics system for monitoring and assessing the socio-economic situation and allowing for a more precise delineation of population action

programmes; and mobilization and participation of all local communes in population and development strategies and policies in order to make them more responsive to local needs.

III. REVIEW OF UNFPA AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO DATE

11. UNFPA assistance to Morocco began in 1974 with support in the amount of $3.4 million for the development of the family planning programme initiated in 1967. In 1980, a basic needs assessment mission visited Morocco, and in 1981 the Governing Council approved a programme of assistance in the amount of $10 million for five years. As a result of UNFPA's financial constraints, however, this amount was later reduced to $5.5 million.

12. On the basis of the findings of a second needs assessment mission in 1985, the current UNFPA programme of assistance was approved by the Governing Council in 1987 for a five-year period in the amount of $10.5 million. The programme's long-term objective was to create self-reliance in the identification, implementation and evaluation of national population policies and programmes. The programme's immediate objectives were to increase national capacity to undertake population policy analysis and programme planning and contribute to the achievement of various ministerial objectives for population, and the increased participation of women in the development process. Special attention was given to institution-building in the planning, health and education sectors. The programme was largely executed by the Government, assisted by international technical agencies or institutions to ensure project quality and monitoring.

Maternal and child health and family planning

13. UNFPA assistance to the MCH/FP sector concentrated on the improvement of the quality and accessibility of integrated MCH/FP services in four southern provinces through training in MCH/FP skills for medical and paramedical staff, training in health management for national and provincial health authorities, and equipment for both fixed and mobile health infrastructures in the four provinces. Funds were also given to renovate and upgrade 75 health care facilities in five provinces recording high infant and maternal mortality. Assistance to improve the training of midwives and to strengthen the institutional and technical capabilities of the Health Education Division of the Ministry of Public Health in MCH/FP communication was only recently launched. Together with WHO, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank, UNFPA has provided assistance to the National Institute for Health Administration which was established in November 1989 and offers a masters degree and short-term training in public health and hospital management. Support was also provided to the Moroccan Family Planning Association (MFPA) for family planning communication activities with youth as the target group. In contributing to the national AIDS programme, UNFPA facilitated Morocco's participation in three international conferences on AIDS.

14. UNFPA provided transportation, some contraceptives and equipment in support of a United States Agency for International Development (USAID) project designed to strengthen and extend household-based MCH/FP services (Visite à Domicile de Motivation Systématique -- VDMS) to 43 provinces covering about 90 per cent of the population. A 1988 evaluation revealed that routine statistics did not yield precise and reliable information either on the proportion of the target population benefiting from the programme or on the programme's cost effectiveness. A study conducted in 1990 was designed to provide data on the cost and efficiency of fixed and mobile family planning serviees.

15. MCH/FP service statistics have only recently addressed information requirements at the national level, with little attention to their usefulness at the regional and provincial levels. In 1987, the Ministry of Public Health,

with UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and USAID assistance, initiated the development of a decentralized, computerized information system designed to operate in 20 provinces, providing a profile of each province's MCH/FP services and standardized basic data accessible to health personnel. The project is steadily gaining momentum.

Information, education and communication

16. UNFPA supported the introduction of population education concepts in the primary and secondary school curricula. Workshops and seminars were held for 900 inspectors, 3,800 primary school teachers and 3,700 student-teachers and trainers. A teacher's population education reference book was produced in Arabic and French, although in insufficient numbers and with some delay. At the secondary level, 600 inspectors and 2,000 teachers and student-teachers also benefited from training activities. A scope and sequence chart of population concepts was tailored to subject matters relevant to the primary and secondary curricula (e.g. Arabic, mathematics, geography, biology, civil instruction, etc). The training was more successful for the primary than for the secondary curricula, as the former took advantage of the 1985 educational reform and immediately adapted its strategy to the new orientation.

17. UNFPA also provided assistance for the training of educational planners, concentrating on the integration of demographic variables in the development of the rural educational infrastructure. Materials produced were used by the World Bank when determining its assistance to primary education in Morocco. Furthermore, UNFPA assisted the National Directorate for Regional Development and Environment within the Ministry of the Interior in developing a communication programme on the interrelationships between population, environment and sustainable development; in creating provincial commissions in six pilot provinces; in sensitizing decision makers and communicators; and the eventual elaboration of a multi-media strategy. With UNFPA assistance, the Higher Institute for Journalism carried out activities to integrate population communication concepts in its curriculum. Only a few didactic materials were produced, however. The Institute took part in the development of population education messages with the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Moroccan Family Planning Association. In addition, UNFPA recently provided assistance to integrate population education in post-literacy programmes in 17 provinces reaching a total of 120,000 beneficiaries, of whom 65 per cent were women. A textbook on population and family welfare was developed and is being used in the literacy programme for girls 10 to 16 years old at the Ministry of Social Affairs' vocational centres for young women.

Data collection and analysis

18. UNFPA provided assistance to the Ministries of Planning, Interior, Public Health and Habitat for a number of data collection and analysis activities. This includes a wide spectrum of activities such as census, civil registration and demographic surveys. Despite the CERED's impressive achievements in producing high-quality research in significant quantities, requirements for population data collection and analysis are not prioritized, often leading to duplication of effort and ineffective utilization of the data produced. In addition, UNFPA supported a National Demographic Survey sampling of 30,000 households in five rounds. The survey provided a good deal of information on fertility and pregnancies, but little on marginal populations and none at all on selected fertility correlates and causes of death. It has not been possible to undertake in-depth analysis of migration patterns and their economic determinants. UNFPA supported the Ministries of Interior and Planning in strengthening the civil registration system and improving vital statistics. The projects engendered useful interministerial collaboration and contributed to improved civil registration coverage.

Population policy formulation

19. UNFPA provided support to the Ministry of Planning's Directorate of Statistics and of Planning and the National Institute for Applied Statistics and Economics (INSEA) for population and development activities directed at increasing the Government's capabilities to integrate demographic variables in the development planning and policy formulation process; strengthening the demographic training curricula; promoting research and analysis of data including data on the role and status of women; and dissemination of information and findings. While capabilities have markedly improved and research is of high quality, the sectoral ministries' capacity to integrate population variables in development planning remains weak and is limited by inadequate size of staff.

Women, population and development

20. Efforts were made to integrate women into several of the UNFPA-assisted projects both as participants and as beneficiaries. In addition, UNFPA supported activities organized by the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Moroccan Women's Union to study socio-economic and cultural norms and ensure that women's needs are adequately addressed in income-generating activities and IEC programmes; and to create economic co-operatives. UNFPA support to this sector has proved to be very productive and successful in sensitizing women to the importance of family planning, hygiene, health and nutrition.

Other external assistance

21. Under its current programme 1989-1996 ($31 million), USAID is assisting the Ministry of Public Health with the expansion of MCH/FP services, including VDMS, with a mobile and flexible outreach referral programme. The programme includes strengthening the Ministry's capabilities to monitor and test AIDS. The third com ponent focuses on exploring and analysing means of creating market opportunities for health care services and products. The World Bank extended a six-year $28.4 million health development loan in 1986 and is preparing a new $160 million sector programme ($100 million of it a World Bank contribution). The new loan broadens the emphasis on primary health care to include, among other components, basic diagnostic services. UNICEF provided assistance and publicity for the vaccination and oral rehydration campaigns and continues its support in these areas in addition to health education and nutrition. The World Health Organization (WHO) gives technical assistance for AIDS prevention, and in training public health, epidemiology and communicable diseases, and UNDP is providing approximately $3 million over 1988-1991 for hospital maintenance and seminars on the financing of health care. Other bilateral donors include Canada, China, France and Spain, each of which provides for fellowships, consultancies and commodities.

22. UNICEF is assisting the Ministry of Education with the integration of health and nutrition concepts in the primary school curricula; the national literacy campaign; and the Ministry of Public Health and MFPA in their vaccination, nutrition and family planning activities. The Catholic Relief Services contributed to the Ministry of Public Health's breast-feeding promotional campaign.

23. UNDP assisted the Directorate of National and Regional Development and Environment with the preparation of a state-of-the-environment report. It also plans to support the Centre for Educational Technologies with the establishment of a regional network for the conception, production and dissemination of didactic materials.

24. Among the other multilateral agencies, UNDP has significantly supported activities in data collection and population and development. It assists the Ministry of Planning with the survey on household living conditions,

the establishment of the national household survey capability programme and the national programme for training in project management and analysis (together with France and USAID).

IV. PROPOSED PROGRAMME 1992-1996

25. In line with government policies, the current development plan and the priorities of the 1992-1996 draft plan, the objective of UNFPA's 1992-1996 programme of assistance to Morocco is to contribute to the Government's efforts to improve the socio-economic conditions of its population, particularly the rural population. UNFPA would support the Government's efforts to decentralize the development process and make it more responsive to the individual's potential and needs. The overall objectives of the programme are presented in paragraph 3 above.

26. In support of the Government's strategy to decentralize decision-making and responsibilities for development to the provincial and communal level, the UNFPA programme would focus on integrated, multisectoral population activities in a number of selected impoverished provinces. The main audiences would be women and youth. At the national level, UNFPA's strategy would be: (a) to consolidate and continuously update the capabilities of the sectoral ministry personnel in the planning, programming, implementation and evaluation of provincial-level population activities; (b) to provide equipment and material necessary for managing and evaluating population activities; and (c) to assist with the standardization of research methodologies and data collection/analysis for policy and programme formulation.

27. At the provincial level, UNFPA's strategy would be: (a) to inform and train human resources in health, development and environment issues; (b) to provide didactic materials and manuals for information and training activities; (c) to provide expendable and non-expendable equipment for IEC and MCH/FP services; (d) to renovate MCH/FP facilities where necessary; (e) to ensure that population, health, literacy, and environmental messages and training are responsive to the local situation through support for socio-cultural studies and research; (f) to assist in the continuous monitoring and evaluation of population and socio-economic data and the development of an MCH/FP statistical system; and (g) to assist with the establishment of multisectoral provincial population committees to ensure co-ordination and harmonization of population activities.

Maternal and child health and family planning

28. UNFPA would support the Government in its plan to improve the quality and expand accessibility of MCH/FP services for the purpose of decreasing maternal and infant mortality, priority concerns of the Ministry of Public Health, as well as decreasing fertility among high-risk groups. A 1987 study by the Ministry indicated that the rural population had difficulty gaining access to facilities, particularly facilities capable of providing long-acting, clinically supervised contraceptive methods and a wider range of quality MCH services. The deterioration of aging facilities and equipment during the recent budget austerity has aggravated this situation.

29. In accordance with the Government's decentralization policy, UNFPA would undertake, in a selected number of the poorest and most difficult-to-reach provinces: (a) to reinforce the quality of MCH/FP services in fixed facilities by training health personnel in family planning skills, management and IEC, including interpersonal communication and counselling; (b) to improve supervision by standardizing reporting and monitoring tools, and promoting more frequent and well-organized supervisory visits; (c) to integrate family planning with preventive health care by supplying the required equipment; and (d) to support the development of MCH services for improved prenatal and delivery care and integrate family planning with all MCH service strategies including

adequate in-service training in prenatal, delivery and post-partum care. In the same selected provinces UNFPA would extend MCH/FP coverage to remote dispersed populations by assisting the Government to maintain its mobile facilities. The Fund would also support operational research to determine the feasibility and effectiveness of alternate outreach strategies.

30. In order to achieve the Government's objective of providing a wide range of contraceptive methods in its family planning programme, UNFPA would assist the Ministry of Public Health in conducting feasibility studies and would provide training and technical assistance in addition to the introduction of new contraceptive technologies including NORPLANT and other long-acting injectables. Currently, 80 per cent of contraceptive users use contraceptive pills. UNFPA would also assist the Ministry of Public Health with a study on contraceptive continuation rates (types of method, distribution logistics, home environment, etc). Assistance would be directed to encourage the Ministry of Public Health to test the feasibility and viability of different contraceptive cost-recovery scenarios by providing technical expertise and opportunities for research.

31. Because IEC is the weakest link in Morocco's family planning programme, the Ministry of Public Health now gives greater importance to an effective IEC programme aimed at increasing awareness and use of MCH/FP services. UNFPA would assist the Government in the development of an integrated community strategy by helping: (a) to produce improved MCH/FP promotional materials for illiterate and semi-literate women including traditional birth attendants (TBAs); (b) to improve training of health personnel in communication skills; (c) to produce IEC tools and visual aids for health facilities; and (d) to integrate post-partum counselling and family planning in breastfeeding and nutrition campaigns and programmes. In addition, UNFPA would assist the MFPA with the development of IEC strategies directed at youth and newly-weds, combining sensitization and information on MCH/FP and the promotion of women's status. UNFPA would assist the Service for Studies and Health Information (SEIS) of the Ministry of Public Health in further developing and extending the decentralized computerized information system on MCH/FP. Reliable data play a key role in the planning and implementation of MCH/FP services and the Ministry of Public Health's intention is to extend the system to all provinces. UNFPA would also support the organization of the 1992 National Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted by SEIS and in the analysis of health and population data so as to benefit from the 1993 census and the permanent national demographic survey. UNFPA would also assist the National Institute for Health Administration in improving the quality of their training in health and family planning logistics and management.

32. In 1989, the Government established a national committee for the fight against AIDS. UNFPA would support the Ministry of Public Health's health strategy for AIDS by contributing to the integration of modules on sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS in the pre- and in-service training for health care and by participating in the development of information materials to increase public awareness of HIV infection and recommended preventive measures. The Fund would also support knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) surveys to help gain a better understanding of the sexual behaviour of adolescents. UNFPA would provide $5 million from its regular sources for the MCH/FP sector; an additional $3 million would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Information, education and communication

33. Past programme experience shows that in order to make a variety of population activities more effective, the time has now come to fully institutionalize such activities and to improve collaboration and consultations between ministries and NGOs. At the national level, UNFPA's support would, therefore, focus on: (a) strengthening the Ministry's of Education's Population Education Unit to become the national institution responsible for harmonizing population education concepts and co-ordinating provincial training activities and the

production of didactic materials; (b) continuing its assistance for the integration of population education in the teacher training centres; (c) establishing a permanent evaluation mechanism to measure achievements in teacher training and modification of student behaviour; (d) finalizing the national strategy to increase young women's attendance at school and test this strategy in the selected provinces; (e) strengthening the Higher Institute for Journalism's advisory capacity to elaborate multi-media messages for the provincial programmes; (f) supporting the integration of population education and environment concepts into secondary-school teachers' training programmes; and (h) strengthening the applied research capabilities of the University's Faculty of Education Sciences.

34. At the provincial level, UNFPA assistance would focus on the selected provinces mentioned above to: (a) prepare multi-sectoral IEC activities on the basis of feasibility studies for each province (i.e., analysis of IEC activities already undertaken, and definition of the audience's characteristics), which would be monitored by a provincial committee; and (b) assist in the implementation of provincial action programmes including awareness-creation and sensitization campaigns. The Fund would also support the training of sectoral ministry staff as follows: health staff in interpersonal communication and counselling; staff of the Ministries of Social Affairs and Youth's literacy and vocational training programmes; female agricultural extension workers of the Ministry of Agriculture in various aspects of family planning; and the staff of the Ministry of the Interior on the interrelationship between population distribution and environment. UNFPA would provide $4 million from its regular resources for the population IEC sector; an additional $1 million would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Data collection and analysis

35. UNFPA would encourage the establishment of a statistical unit within the Directorate of Statistics specialized in processing and producing basic population data needed by the sectoral ministries for their planning. UNFPA also proposes to provide selected support for the 1993 census, focusing on tabulation and analysis activities while giving priority to the integration of population data in the sectoral planning process. The Fund would also provide assistance for the elaboration of a new master sample based on the 1993 census, as well as for the establishment of a Permanent Demographic Survey preceded by a feasibility study giving priority to sampling activities and to cartography. Limited assistance for the national migration survey would be provided. Recognizing the importance of data collection at the local level, UNFPA would continue to assist with the improvement of the civil registration system and support the training of the Ministry of Planning's regional and provincial personnel by developing regional population databanks. UNFPA would provide a total amount of $2 million for this sector, of which $1 million would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Population dynamics

36. In order to assist in integrating population concerns into Morocco's development planning, UNFPA would provide training for the personnel of various ministries such as Habitat, Employment and the Interior; support research and studies to enhance the value of census data and national surveys with priority for research directly linked to the planning process; and support the training programme in demography at the National Institute for Applied Statistics and Economics (INSEA). UNFPA would provide a total amount of $1 million for this sector.

Women, population and development

37. Illiterate and semi-literate women in the selected rural provinces would be the main target groups for improved MCH/FP services and IEC activities. Socio-cultural research and studies on women's role and status

would be supported at the provincial level. At the national level, special emphasis would be placed on the collection of gender-specific data. As an integral part of the IEC programme with the Ministry of Agriculture and as a pilot project for demonstration purposes, UNFPA proposes to support some income-generating activities for women heads of households in the selected rural provinces. UNFPA would also encourage collaboration between the CERED and the Ministry of Justice to study the phenomena of marriage and divorce, given the importance of such data in understanding the changing status of women. Women, population and development activities may be implemented in collaboration with NGOs. UNFPA would provide a total amount of $500,000 for this sector.

Programme reserve

38. A reserve of $500,000 would be set aside to meet unforeseen needs that may arise during the programme period.

Programme co-ordination

39. The Directorate of Multinational Co-operation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the administrative co-ordination of the UNFPA programme. The Ministry of Planning is in charge of technical co-ordination, which would be strengthened by the establishment of a permanent committee on the integration of demographic variables in development planning which would include representatives from the Ministry of Planning (as the secretariat) and sectoral ministries. The programme also calls for the co-ordination of IEC activities at the national and provincial levels, under the auspices of the Ministry of Education.

40. The proposed UNFPA 1992-1996 programme of assistance corresponds to Morocco's 1992-1996 development plan and UNDP's programme cycle for Morocco. UNICEF plans to submit its new programme to its Executive Board in 1991. As with the current programme, UNFPA would consult and co-ordinate the development and implementation of programme and project activities with other donor agencies. Regular consultation meetings and contacts would be maintained with UNFPA's partners in the Joint Consultative Group on Policy and with other United Nations agencies and with NGOs.

Programme monitoring, evaluation and management

41. While major projects would undergo independent evaluations, built-in monitoring and evaluation components would be an integral part of each project. The UNFPA Representative, who is also the UNDP Resident Representative, would have the overall responsibility for managing the programme. The UNFPA Country Director would have the day-to-day responsibility for the programme, assisted by two National Programme Officers, an Administrative/Finance Assistant and two secretaries. Implementation of the projects would follow standard UNFPA procedures. A mid-term review would be conducted in 1994.

Financial summary

42. As indicated in paragraph 1, UNFPA would provide assistance in the amount of $17 million, of which $12 million would be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to $5 million may be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA would seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources. The following table shows how the programme areas would accommodate these two levels of funding:

	UNFPA regular resources $	Other resources $	Total $
Maternal and child health and family planning	5,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000
Information, education and communication	4,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
Data collection and analysis	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Population dynamics	1,000,000	--	1,000,000
Women, population and development	500,000	--	500,000
Programme reserve	500,000	--	500,000
TOTAL	12,000,000	5,000,000	17,000,000

V. RECOMMENDATION

43. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for Morocco in the amount of $17 million for the five-year period 1992-1996;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to commit an amount of $12 million from UNFPA's regular resources;

(c) Further authorize the Executive Director to provide the balance of up $5 million from UNFPA's regular resources, if such resources are available. If and to the extent they are not, further authorize the Executive Director to seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

(d) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and to make appropriate arrangements with the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco and with the executing agencies.